

16
CANADIAN

April 15, 1951

VOL. XXVII, NO. 1

Welfare

"When we recognize that social life is that which is maintained by all members of a group, we will realize that child welfare is not a sentimental program but the basic approach to desirable social order and human advance because no one, no matter how insignificant or unimportant he may seem to be, can be neglected, unnecessarily deprived or frustrated, maltreated or humiliated. Everyone so treated will by so much be less capable of contributing to social order, less capable of respecting others, because he cannot maintain peace and order in himself or respect himself."

—LAWRENCE K. FRANK

In this Issue

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTHY PERSONALITIES IN CHILDREN

By DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK

CANADIAN *Welfare*

*a magazine on social welfare published
eight times a year by*

THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL
245 COOPER ST., OTTAWA, CANADA

PUBLICATION DATES

January 15th, March 1st, April 15th,
June 1st, July 15th, September 1st,
October 15th, December 1st.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per annum
Single copies 30 cents

Signed articles which appear in *WELFARE*
should be regarded as expressing the
opinion of the writer, and not necessarily
the point of view of the Board of Governors
of the Canadian Welfare Council.

R. E. G. DAVIS, *Executive Director*

*Canadian Welfare Council Individual
Membership Fees*

Associate \$3.00; Participating \$5.00;
Sustaining \$10.00 and up

All the above membership fees include a
year's subscription to *WELFARE*.

Editorial Board

★

Robert McKeown, Ottawa, *Chairman*

A. Andras, Ottawa

Florence Bird, Ottawa

Raymond-J. Bériault

Eugene Forsey, Ottawa

Dorothy Hodgson, Ottawa

Svanhuit Josie, Ottawa

Jean MacCrimmon, Montreal

Joy A. Maines, Ottawa

Martha Moscrop, Vancouver

Monica McQueen, Winnipeg

★

R. E. G. Davis, *Editor*

Marjorie King, *Managing Editor*

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Editorials	1
What we Know About the Development of Healthy Personalities in Children, by Benjamin Spock	3
New Staff Member	13
Journées d'Etude de la Commission Française	14
Service Clubs in Community Recreation	16
Vancouver's Children's Aid Society, 1901-1951	20
Protestant Children's Homes, Toronto, 1851-1951	25
What the Council is Doing	28
Across Canada	30
About People	33
Book Reviews	34
Coming Events of Interest to Council Members	40

Women at Work

When women are in urgent demand in the labour market, arrangements for the care of their children becomes an urgent public problem. During the period from 1939 to 1945 day nurseries and day care centres were set up under government auspices in a number of cities in Canada and considerable progress was made in establishing good standards of care. After the war the need was still present, as indeed it had been before the war, but interest declined and some centres were closed. Now when more women are likely to be drawn into industry again for defence production or to replace men who go into defence production, the question of day care centres arises again.

What is often forgotten is that emergency production is only one factor in the demand for day care centres to augment or replace a mother's work in the home. The high cost of living is another. Still another is women's desire to choose their work. Rightly or wrongly, society has educated and trained women to do a great many different kinds of work, and pre-marriage occupations have given them a liking for working with other people at occupations in which they are skilled. Naturally the isolation of work in the house and the manifold jobs that have to be done there, which tie a woman to a lonely daily round, can be very irksome especially in towns and cities which lack the neighbourliness and the means of sharing or at least talking over the days' work which were possible in earlier days.

In some parts of Europe the tendency to combine jobs and the rearing of families has been recognized in social planning, and in many cities neighbourhoods and apartment blocks are equipped with convenient shopping centres, nurseries, playgrounds, and laundry services to make this possible. These are no part of an attempt to evade family duties but quite the contrary: they are a deliberate attempt to meet the needs arising from a social fact—that jobs may take women out of the family dwelling and away from their children part of the time—and to make social provision for it which will strengthen and not weaken family life.

We are very far from recognizing this trend here in Canada, and the trend itself is not yet very manifest. But there is now urgent need for day care for children, school lunches and supervised play spaces. The sooner we include them in our social services, not as temporary emergency measures but as permanent features of community life, the better able we shall be to make the best use of women's various skills not only in home-making but also in other productive and constructive work,—and not to the detriment of rich family life.

Fair Employment Practices

Ontario's new *Fair Employment Practices Act* and *Female Employees Remuneration Act* should rejoice the hearts of those who deplore discrimination as to race, religion and sex in employment practices. Saskatchewan has had similar legislation in its *Bill of Rights Act* since 1947. In British Columbia labour organizations are asking for a fair employment practices act and a bill of rights for that province.

The Ontario legislation, originating as it did from the government and not from a private member, is an evidence that attitudes about discrimination are changing. The legislation in its turn will help to change attitudes and feelings, partly by the publicity which it gets, which will make people conscious that there is a case for fairness in employing people, and partly because it reinforces the efforts of adult education groups and organizations such as the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews to educate people to respect the rights of all other people.

Some people are sceptical about legislation of this kind because they think discrimination and prejudice will go on in spite of it. The fact is that practices, and to an extent attitudes, do change as a result of legislation, provided the latter is supported by an aroused and enlightened public opinion. Witness for example the admission of negroes to southern colleges and the better treatment they are receiving in the law courts of the south. The cause is not hopeless, and Ontario's new legislation is most encouraging.

Justice for Indians

A new Indian Bill is being debated by the Federal Parliament. Canadians have a responsibility for the Indian population, which they have neglected seriously over many years, and with which they have been making some effort to deal more intelligently and justly in the last decade. Joint Committees of the Houses of Parliament presented reports in 1947 and 1948, and there has been considerable concern about the delay in implementing the recommendations. The Bill presented last year created so much adverse comment that it was withdrawn.

The Canadian Welfare Council has written the Minister for Citizenship and Immigration expressing its opinion of the proposed legislation. It is not satisfied that the Bill goes far enough to implement the guiding principle enunciated by the Joint Committee that the Indian Act should be "designed to make possible the gradual transition of Indians from wardship to citizenship". It suggests that since Indians are required to obey the laws generally governing white people, they should also have the rights given white people by such laws. It regrets that the Bill gives powers to the Minister which for other Canadians are in the hands of the courts. It urges the Government to arrange agreements with the provinces for the provision of social services including assistance measures and child protection. It upholds the use of advisory councils and urges federal leadership in a campaign against the ignorance and prejudices of white people which result in discriminatory practices.

What We Know About the Development of Healthy Personalities in Children

By BENJAMIN SPOCK, M.D.,

Rochester Child Health Institute, Rochester, Minnesota

An address given before the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, Washington, December 4, 1950. Dr. Spock is the author of the famous *Pocket Book of Baby and Child Care*, which has done so much to take the strain out of being a parent, and of numerous articles and papers on the health, physical and mental, of children and parents.

AT THE meeting in September of the Fact Finding Committee and staff, after we had gone over the reports on the complexity of personality growth, on the influence of culture, on the many ways in which the social services can help a troubled family, we came to a frightened realization: "These reports make the development of a healthy personality sound so hazardous. American parents might well conclude that it is hopeless to try to acquire all the knowledge and to find all the facilities necessary to bring up children right." Such a conclusion would, of course be fatally wrong.

Solemnly we agreed that the one thing that is vital is that a child have a pair of good parents who love him truly. With such a start he can probably put up with some degree of poverty or other social disadvantage, because his parents stand between him and the world, interpreting it to him in the light of their own wholesomeness and helping him to deal with it. He can probably make the best of mediocre schooling. He can probably get along without social services, and come through with a personality that is capable of achieving individual happiness and

responsible citizenship. Such a stable person will have a chance of picking up an excellent wife and of getting along splendidly with her, without benefit of marriage counseling. When their children come along, these parents will probably be able to do a good job without the help of child study courses or psychiatrists.

Why then do we have to have a White House Conference?

A large percentage of our people are ineffectual or unhappy and they make everyone else miserable. There is too much cruelty and hatred and suspicion and fear. There are too many mentally ill people. The number of marriages that end in divorce suggests a disturbing degree of immaturity in the supposedly adult years. There are too many criminals. When individual cases are studied carefully, we can usually find clear causes, most often beginning in childhood, which theoretically could have been prevented if the means had been available.

* * *

What do we know to-day about development of personality in children? I can only give examples.

The baby is quite helpless for a good part of the first year except

for the workings of the organs inside his plump abdomen, the loud cry which he uses for any discomfort, and a sucking mechanism that will almost take the skin off your finger. Yet to me the most fascinating fact about infancy is that a baby a couple of months old, at a time when he can't talk, stand, sit, reach with his hand or hold his head steady, still knows how to smile and does so delightedly when his mother greets him. He is clearly intended to love and to evoke love from the beginning. Even stuffy people fall into baby talk with him.

Is this just sentimental talk? No. It is a fact that infants who have long been starved for company and affection, for instance in cold-hearted, understaffed institutions, may wither in body and spirit. They lose all joy in doing things and seeing people. At a year of age they may spend their days lying sadly on their backs, rolling their heads from side to side. If the neglect lasts too long, the responsiveness to life may be impossible to resuscitate and they may grow up apathetic, unloving people. A certain form of the insanity called schizophrenia has been seen to develop before the age of one year in babies who *have* received attention, but of an unfriendly quality. Such tragedies are rare. But they prove that love is as vital as calories and that the baby's personality is being shaped from the start by the mother's and father's attitudes.

From this it follows that everything which can be done to help

parents feel comfortable and loving will be beneficial to the baby. Everything which makes them feel tense will be unfortunate. Anyone will recognize this who has talked to a mother who contrasts the devastating feeding conflict in which she became involved with her first child in the days when rigid feeding was the law, with the happy results in a second child when he or she was encouraged to behave more naturally.

This is why physicians are interested in trying the so-called rooming-in arrangement, to see whether an opportunity for the mother and father to be close to and share in the care of the newborn baby, even in the first week of life, will ease some of the sense of strangeness and anxiety that so many parents now feel at first. This is also the explanation for the swing toward flexibility and self-regulation in feeding schedules which has already proved itself practical, healthy and enjoyable to baby and mother.

Physicians and public health nurses are learning that it is not only good manners but the most concrete sort of mental hygiene to listen understandingly to young parents' worries (which they apologetically call silly questions), to commend them whenever possible and to encourage them to adjust their care to the infant's stage of development.

* * *

Erikson has said that in the first year of life the baby acquires his basic sense of trust, trust in his parents' loving ministrations,

and through that, trust in himself. In the period from perhaps one to three years he gets his sense of autonomy. He learns to walk and he never stops walking. He explores, he feels the shapes of things, he climbs, he shakes everything that isn't nailed down, he tastes paper, specks of dust, the dog's tail. He gradually goes longer distances from his mother. He is testing the world, he is testing and exercising his own skills, he is building self-confidence and independence.

But he is not sailing off into space like a released balloon. He is more like a man learning to swim by pushing himself backward from a dock but holding tightly to a rope with which he jerks himself in at the first twinge of anxiety. The bold explorer rushes crying for his mother when a stranger approaches too suddenly. This is the age when a mother complains that her baby cries whenever she leaves the room. When this underlying dependency is ignored the results may be serious. A sensitive two-year-old who is left at nursery school before he has had time to learn to feel secure with the teacher may become much too frightened even to go back. Another two-year-old whose mother leaves him in the care of an unfamiliar substitute may become so frantically dependent when she returns that he cannot let her out of his sight and cries in terror when put to bed. So the one-to-two-year-old is not only acquiring a general sense of autonomy. He is finding the exact degree to which he wants

to be separate from and close to his mother.

He becomes arbitrary about his food likes and dislikes. He takes a personal and possessive interest in his bowel movement; he makes a big issue of it if someone else tries to interfere too bossily in this private matter. He learns to say "no" not only when it is something he doesn't want to do but when it is something he does. We see that he is deliberately practising autonomy for its own sake, compulsively, like an uneasy man doing exercises—just to get muscles. Secure parents take this new, this semi-autonomous child, in their stride, sensing that he now requires tactful, imaginative handling.

We know that the child between one and three is vulnerable, terribly vulnerable, to the attitudes of his parents. If he is regularly shamed for his accidents, accidents in the general and in the sanitary sense, he acquires a sense of shame and unworthiness. If he is excessively dominated he becomes defiant or submissive. If he is constantly warned that the parent will no longer love him unless he behaves differently, his whole personality will be poisoned with uneasiness and antagonism. By the age of three or four the child can afford to fuss less about his independent rights and can turn more positively to people and ideas. He is enthusiastic about the people he loves, the things they do. He wants to feel like them and do things the way they do them. He is curious and intensely creative. Each new experience fires his imagination

and he must recreate the drama, with himself playing a major role. His emotional closeness to people makes him not only experience their triumphs but their injuries. The sight of a cripple makes him anxiously imagine the feeling of being crippled.

The boy becomes increasingly aware that his destiny is to become manly, in the pattern of his father and other admired males. He plays at driving cars, shooting guns, building skyscrapers, going to work. The girl who is devoted to her mother takes joy in turning more and more to doll care and other feminine fascinations.

As the boy comes to identify himself with his father and the men, he also takes a more romantic view of his adored mother and is apt to insist when three or four that he will marry her some day. Though this arouses some feeling of rivalry with his old man it does not seriously impair the good relationship when his father is both manly and loving. In fact it seems to help the boy learn to enjoy rather than fear competition. But if the father has been uncomfortable with his son all along, and the small boy has been insecure, too tightly tied to his mother, clinical experience indicates that the competitive situation becomes a painful one for him, accentuating his uneasiness with his father and his dependence on his mother. When such attitudes become crystallized, they contribute to many neuroses of later life and impair the growing boy's capacity to compete in the world of men and to

become an adequate father in his turn.

Similarly, the little girl who has never gotten along easily with her mother may, in this period, become more hostile to her and turn to her father, not only to adore him romantically but to pattern herself after him, too. The girls whose attachments and ideals become shifted in this manner are apt to have more trouble making stable marriages and to find too little satisfaction in rearing children of their own.

This period, then, from about three to six years, is vital in setting the patterns for each child. The way in which the father and mother get along, the feelings that each parent has for the child, will leave a specific imprint on the child's ideals in such matters as what kind of person he or she expects to be, how he or she will make out with his own sex, what he or she will be looking for in marriage, and what his or her attitudes towards sons and daughters will be.

When we add these first three phases of childhood together, the all-important common denominator is, of course, the parents, good parents, truly loving parents. You know why I say truly loving. I mean not only lots of love but the well-rounded, easy-going kind of love. For there are also the lopsided varieties.

* * *

We are also concerned with finding good parents for the baby or young child who has no parents. Much has been done to eradicate

gross abuses in adoption practices in America. But many conscientiously planned adoptions still go wrong. The adopted child is often subject to doubts in himself and in his adopted parents. Child-placing agencies are groping for better, surer ways of selecting homes. There is a crying need for careful, scientific studies of the crucial factors.

Then there are the young children in the thousands who are being neglected in their own homes. Every social worker, teacher, physician sees such children regularly. We say, "If only we could find good foster care or a first class nursery school!" Too often none are available. We can see such a child's personality being warped right in front of our eyes. We know that the chances are great he will grow up irresponsible, self-centered, impulsive. He won't be able to hold a job. He will make life miserable for his family. He may become anti-social. None of us would claim that we could reach or salvage all these children. But we certainly know that some loving care in a stable atmosphere for even a few hours a day would help.

If we are serious about fostering healthy personalities, here is a place to begin. Who will speak for these children if we don't? They say that it costs on the average \$30,000 to catch, convict and imprison a felon. Society pays this bill because it believes it has to. We are getting ready to spend tens of billions a year for armament because we now believe it is worth while. But in effect we said we

couldn't spend ten million extra last year for mental health and for child welfare because we couldn't afford it.

There are two faults. We who know something about children's needs don't speak up with enough conviction when questions of social services, welfare, social security are being considered. We also have failed to carry out controlled studies and investigations and convincing demonstrations to prove to others that our solutions are worth while, even economical.

* * *

In the period from six to twelve years, the child is no longer satisfied with make-believe grown-up activities. It is an even greater challenge to try to act like the other boys he sees. He wants to dress like them, have his hair cut like theirs, use the word "ain't" if they do. In order to free himself to follow these new patterns, he seems to have to rebel against his parents' standards. He deliberately turns sloppy in his table manners and in his personal appearance. He says "So what!" When he is out in the world of school or neighbourhood, he is on the lookout for opinions of other authorities to use to provoke arguments with his parents. He wants to prove them wrong not so much for their good as for his own justification.

He and his schoolmates discuss earnestly what is proper behaviour according to their own lights. Those who agree form secret clubs, to convince themselves through their solidarity that they must be right, and to bring group pressure

to bear on the nonconformists. In other words, they are hard at work practising social organization, the relations between the individual and the group, which hold society together.

As he strives to become independent of his parents' supervision, the child feels the compulsion to be more conscientious as an individual. He enjoys rules and turns to games that are all rules and strictness, like hop-scotch and mumblety-peg. His conscience is working overtime, and makes him step over cracks in the sidewalk.

Let no one be misled by all this straining on the child's part into thinking that he is really ready for emancipation. Underneath, he still looks to his parents for his basic security and morals. Nevertheless, he is certainly ready to be influenced strongly by the school, the church, the scouts, especially in these new areas of group standards, social acceptance and responsibility to the group.

* * *

In the olden days it was thought that the job of the school was only to see that the child learned a certain amount of subject matter. Now we realize, through research by educators, psychologists, psychiatrists, that the child is learning much more than this whether for good or evil, whether the school thinks it is teaching other things or not.

Studies of the influence of different types of teacher discipline have shown that the teacher who depends on an excessively authoritarian leadership, in which she

does all the bossing and the children merely obey, may make for an orderly classroom. But when she gets out of earshot, there is little discipline left. The work stops. The children take out the hostility that has been pent up in them on each other.

On the other hand, the teacher who leads democratically, who encourages the fullest participation of the pupils in planning their projects and in co-operatively carrying them out, can leave the room knowing that the work will go on almost as efficiently as when she is there. In such a classroom the children are learning co-operation, self-discipline, not as mottoes but as ways of living.

In the olden days it was often assumed that children are chiefly motivated in their learning by competition for high marks or fear of failure. To be sure, these motives exist, but when they are accentuated they make for hostile rivalry among the top scholars and for a deep conviction of their own inadequacy among those who cannot make the grade. Now we know that children are *eager* to learn if the work is suited to their ability, and that there must be flexibility in the work of the classroom to give each child his chance to achieve and mature.

To-day there is still plenty to learn about the details of how to design school programs at various ages that will best foster intellectual development, social development and character development. But much more urgent is that we make greater use of the

wisdom we already have. In schooling, we are knowingly short-changing our children.

Our schools are too few and too small. Much of the equipment is antiquated. Most classes throughout the country are shockingly large, so large that the best teachers are frustrated. There are too few teachers. Not enough effort is made to select only those who by temperament are suited to help children. Their training in many colleges still slights the nature of childhood, which should be the very core of their preparation. It is futile to talk about selecting the best people for training when too few of any quality are applying. Salaries of competent teachers are too low for the important work they are doing and they are seldom accorded the respect and prestige they deserve.

Can we afford better schools for our children? The proportion of the national income going to public education has been falling in recent decades. America spends a smaller proportion than Great Britain, than Russia. America spends less for public education than for tobacco, than for liquor, than for cosmetics. We pay for what we want.

Another sad block is the fact that though the citizens of America will vote on a questionnaire for more emphasis on character building in schools, they too easily become alarmed when good educators attempt this very thing, fearing that the three R's are being neglected. There is no point in our getting mad at this inconsistency.

It is obvious that we who are interested in good schools must do a better job educating the public in their value.

* * *

In adolescence the boy or girl, with an almost new body and new feeling, must find himself all over again. His grown-upness brings out his rivalry with his parents. One side of him aspires toward an idealized maturity. The other side, frightened by its inexperience, clings to childhood dependence. This latter side cannot admit its own timidity and loudly protests that it is the parents who will not trust him or let him grow up. Friendship and crushes have a new importance and intensity.

Many educators and others who work with adolescents feel that our society has done less to solve the needs of this age group, even on the theoretical side, than it has the needs of other ages. Anthropologists who have seen how the adolescent is helped to find a proud place in the adult community in many other parts of the world agree. With our justified belief in education, we keep them pupils at least until the age of 16 or 18 years (in the case of psychiatrists till 35). Usually, however, we do this in a fashion that denies them an adequate sense of acceptance into the grown-up world and of dignified participation in it. They are forced to consolidate with each other instead of with us. The more exaggerated manners of the bobby soxers, the zoot suiters and the Joe Colleges are not harmful in themselves but they should be re-

proaches to us that we have diverted so much energy and desire to belong away from valuable channels.

There are no good reasons aside from the immense inertia of our institutions and customs why we cannot improve this situation. The prospect that most of our youth will have to do armed service makes it even more urgent that we get at this job.

Emotional disturbances are unfortunate enough at any stage of life. In adolescence there is a greater likelihood that they will be "acted out" in anti-social delinquent behaviour. This not only pushes the child outside the pale at an age where acceptance by the group is particularly vital, but often embroils him in the all too indiscriminating processes of the police, the courts and corrective institutions. We know to-day that delinquent behaviour is only a reflection of what the child has received from parents and society. We know that the experience of being branded, and of serving time in an institution that is not ideally organized and staffed, frequently hardens the heart of the offender. Yet we show little recognition of our responsibility in most parts of this country.

* * *

It is only after truly finding himself in the earlier phases of adolescence that the youth is able to reach a more mature level in which he is capable of intimate friendship and love for others. Often it is the friendships formed in late adolescence that last most in-

tensely through the best of life, that is through the time when most marriages are made.

Finally, after the other stages have been lived through, comes true maturity. The adult emerges from his absorption in those he loves most closely, and includes wider and wider circles in his concern. The father and mother produce children and love them truly. They will make every necessary sacrifice for them, not the loudly protesting sacrifice nor the forced one, but the spontaneous, uncounted one. Though each parent's devotion is given freely to the children, the other parent does not feel this as subtracted from his share. The good parents' love does not try to possess the child, nor keep him a babyish plaything, nor force him to act out their ambitions. It is a love that, without having to be reminded, naturally respects the child as a person and enjoys seeing his potentialities unfold. True parental love goes further and considers the child as not just its own but as held in trust for the community. This is because mature people have a deep sense of themselves as participants in a wider society and as owing allegiance to the spiritual aspirations of that society.

We know some of the more obvious obstacles that interfere with the development of the final stages of maturity. The inability of the world to achieve peace keeps us all anxious and suspicious. In America we have not yet succeeded in stabilizing and integrating our spiritual ideals. Our

lack of set traditions has been one of the keys of our progress but it also robs many of us of the secure enjoyment of life which stable traditions give to other societies. Some of the ideals that are constantly held up to us by advertisements, by motion pictures, by radio, such as youthfulness, wealth and sophistication, may not be vicious but they are certainly not the prime parental virtues either.

* * *

What are some of the more specific difficulties of parents that we see clinically? There is the anxiety which so many feel, especially when facing the care of their first child. One root of this is inexperience. In simpler societies girls and boys are taking care of their younger brothers and sisters from early childhood right through adolescence. There is never a chance to forget how to hold a baby's head, what to feed him, how to make him behave.

Our respect for scientific authority has also created anxiety in that it has robbed young parents of a natural confidence in their ability to take care of their children and made them vulnerable to every shift of scientific discovery and opinion. In simpler days parents never doubted that they knew what was right. Now they must ask, "What's the latest theory?"

Why are married mothers of even young children going to work in ever increasing numbers? Is it, as they say, because the payments on the new house are so stiff? Is it that work in an office is more

companionable or exciting than staying home? Is it that caring for children makes them tense and irritable? These questions are important ones and we'd better find some solutions.

Anyone who works with parents—as physician, nurse, social worker, teacher—finds mothers who are resentful either frankly or covertly, about their role as housekeeper and child rearer. One root may go back to rivalry with brother or antagonism to mother in early childhood. Another factor may be that most of our schools from kindergarten through college focus so largely on the world outside the home—commerce, science, technology, the arts, communication, politics—that it is difficult for a girl not to get the idea that the only contribution the world respects is in these fields. For boys, too, our education neglects, out of all proportion, the importance and the satisfaction of human relations, of family living, of rearing fine children. Incidentally, this failure of schools to sensitize men to human feelings impairs the effectiveness and happiness of men in their roles as lawyers, doctors, factory workers, and husbands, as well as in their roles as fathers.

Have we, with all our proud inventiveness in taking some of the drudgery out of housework and child care, ignored the emotional aspects of the problem and left even the most loving of mothers feeling somewhat anchored, isolated and bored when there is a young child to keep her at home? In pictures in the *National Geo-*

graphic Magazine and in Margaret Mead's motion pictures the mothers are sitting around in a clearing between the huts enjoying each other's company while they weave, cook and watch their children. Can't we try the same idea with a glamorized community centre, right in the midst of a shopping district, where children are welcome and there are nursery school teachers to help, where mothers can spend a couple of hours gossiping, sewing, modeling clay, watching a style show or an educational motion picture?

In conclusion I would emphasize that though our knowledge is incomplete in most aspects of personality development, there is plenty of knowledge to do an infinitely better job than is being done to-day. The most obvious and immediate needs, to my mind,

are to provide more and earlier help for emotionally neglected children, and to improve our schools. I think the most fundamental question is: Why are so many parents unable to enjoy their children? We know what some of the causes are in individuals and that individual psychotherapy can be effective in certain cases. But we have not studied the problem from a broad public health point of view and we have not begun to think of broad solutions. One of the investigations will be to see what educational methods, from nursery school through college, can do to keep alive the delight in children which is usually present in childhood, and to bring the boy and girl to adulthood with the feeling that there is no more important, honourable, and soul-satisfying job than having and caring for children.

FAMILY CASEWORK

THE NEIGHBORHOOD WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO

is seeking applications for

- (1) Assistant District Secretary—professionally trained, experienced caseworker; opportunity for advancement for right person.
- (2) Three caseworkers interested in marriage counselling, specialized service to children in their own homes and work with the aged.

*Good supervision, staff psychiatric consultant, educational opportunities
Salary in accordance with training and experience*

Apply to: F. N. STAPLEFORD, General Secretary
Neighborhood Workers' Association 22 Wellesley St. E., Toronto, Ontario

New Staff Member



MANY readers of *CANADIAN WELFARE* will be familiar with Jack Anguish and his work in Brantford and Windsor, Ontario, so it is with particular pleasure that his appointment as associate secretary of the Council's Community Chests and Councils Division is announced. He arrived in Ottawa early this month and is now familiarizing himself with the Division's program under the leadership of Carl Reinke, Montreal, chairman, and Henry Stubbins, secretary.

Mr. Anguish leaves the Community Fund of Windsor after establishing what must be some sort of a record for boosting campaign totals. The year before he joined the Fund, that is in 1947, the final campaign figure was \$163,000. The next year, 1948, under Mr. Anguish's administration it jumped to \$190,000. Results for succeeding years were \$217,000 (1949), \$243,000 (1950), and \$276,500 (1951).

Mr. Anguish was born in Missoula, Montana, in 1914. He can hardly be called an American, however, as he was raised and educated in Brantford and went to McMaster University. He graduated in 1936 with a B.A. He took a social work course at the University of Toronto and went to work in 1937 for the Hamilton Children's Aid Society. From 1940 to 1945 he was in the R.C.A.F. and after his discharge he joined the Council of Social Agencies in Brantford as executive secretary. This Council includes the community chest. He left Brantford in January 1948 for Windsor, where he was the first executive of the Community Fund and the Community Welfare Council.

Mr. Anguish has had considerable camping experience and was a scout master for about ten years. He is a member of the Canadian Association of Social Workers and is at present Ontario representative to that organization's National Board.

Journées d'étude de la Commission Française

IT WAS quite a thrilling experience to attend a gathering of Canadian Welfare Council members *d'expression française*, even if at times the rapid cross-fire of discussion following the formal papers was a little too rapid for one whose French was languishing for want of practice.

On March 9 and 10 the French Commission of the Council held a two-day session (*journées d'études*) at the Hôpital de la Miséricorde in Montreal, to give members an opportunity to exchange opinions and ideas which would help them to carry on their work in the changing social situation. There were 200 persons registered for the sessions; they came from Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, and included staff and board members of private and public agencies. A few English-speaking people were present (notably Mrs. Kaspar Fraser, the President of the Council, who gave a paper in French on "The Canadian Family in 1951"), but the sessions were conducted entirely in French.

Mr. Jean-Marie Guérard, K.C., of Quebec, chairman of the French Commission presided over the first day's session and the closing luncheon, with delightful wit and tact that never allowed the discussion to flag or stray too far afield.

The first day, Friday, was devoted to a series of papers on the Canadian family and the contri-

butions made towards its well-being by family agencies, children's institutions, the courts, public services and recreation agencies. The day's work was summed up by Mr. Roger Marier, of the School of Social Work at Laval University.

It was evident that French welfare workers are much concerned with preserving the autonomy of the family against threats from many disruptive forces such as housing shortages and migration from rural to industrial areas: the same problems as those which confront social agencies everywhere, sharpened by the more consciously felt wish of the French to preserve their traditional social and religious institutions.

At the same time the solutions that are being found are those that are also being found in English-speaking Canada: better casework technique in family agencies, wider use of foster homes, more sparing use of congregate care, and more adequate financing of services through community chests.

On Saturday morning three groups met to discuss respectively child welfare, recreation services, and public assistance. In the latter group the report of the committee on public assistance of the Council's public welfare division was discussed in detail. The *journées d'études* were closed by a luncheon attended by distinguished guests and addressed by Mr. Jean Lesage,

M.P., who spoke on "The Family and Social Security".

This was the first time the Council had sponsored an all-French gathering of welfare workers, and it was an expression of its interest in welfare services for both English and French Canadians.

Though there were sharp differences of opinion in the discussions, the discussions themselves were always on a high level, for it was apparent that social workers

of high professional competence, lay people well informed about the best practices and principles of social welfare, and administrators with a high sense of their social responsibility were all here to learn from one another and to carry back what they had learned to their community work. A spectator could have no doubt that French Canada is deeply concerned with the quality of its social services.

M.M.K.



Miss Marie Hamel, secretary of French Commission; Mrs. Kaspar Fraser, president of Canadian Welfare Council; Sister Ste. Mechtilde s.m., speaker; Mr. J.-M. Guérard, chairman of French Commission; Miss Simone Paré, Miss H. Denault, Mr. E. Guay, speakers; (absent: Judge A. Laramée, Chief Justice of the Social Welfare Courts of Quebec, speaker).

THE Sixth International Conference of Social Work will be held in Madras, India, in December 1952. The theme of the Conference will be "The Role of Social Service in Raising the Standard of Living".

Service Clubs in Community Recreation

SERVICE clubs for at least two decades have been spending much time and money on behalf of boys and girls and adults, to offset the shrinkage of the natural recreational facilities which were more or less available in the simpler communities of thirty or forty years ago. Service club spending for community purposes in Canada runs to several million dollars a year, and members of service clubs give hundreds of hours a year both in organizing and manning recreation projects of various kinds. The pattern of work varies: sometimes the club carries out a recreation project from start to finish, raising the money, administering the program and carrying it on over a period of years; sometimes it provides a building; sometimes it pays a salary or gives money for sending some children to camp; sometimes it equips a baseball team.

In the last ten or fifteen years, new elements have come into the recreation scene. Crowded homes, passive entertainment like radio or movies, wartime upheavals in family and community life—these and other things have upset the old patterns of what people do with their spare time. The need for wise direction of leisure time pursuits has become so apparent that community organization for recreation, and government financing and planning for it, have emerged to meet the need. This means that individual voluntary efforts be-

come most efficient when they fit into the general needs and plans for the whole community.

Where do service club activities fit into this new development? It is particularly important to ask this question, since service clubs were on the scene and giving extremely valuable service long before we began to talk about over-all planning, surveys, co-ordination, elimination of overlapping, and so on.

The Recreation Division of the Canadian Welfare Council has received many requests to study this question, and three years ago decided to do something about it. The first thought was a national conference to bring together service club officials and recreation leaders, but that proved to be too difficult, and instead a regional meeting was held in Toronto in April, 1949, attended by members of the Central Ontario Regional Committee of the Recreation Division and service club leaders. From this meeting and from later consultation with service club leaders and recreation directors, some criticisms of service club activities have come to light and, more important, many helpful suggestions have come forward to help both service clubs and other recreation leaders in doing their work to the best advantage of the community.

First some criticisms (and it must be said that they come both from service club leaders and from other groups concerned with pro-

viding recreation): Service clubs have sometimes started projects they could not finish, with the result that other organizations have had to "pick up the pieces" and carry on with work which they had no share in planning. Others have undertaken projects which overlapped with work already being done by groups in the community, while there were still gaps in recreation services that might better have been filled. Some service clubs have raised money for buildings or other recreation structures and have omitted to provide money for continuing leadership, maintenance and supervision, and in some cases public appeals have been made for funds for such things as community centres which were not planned well in relation to the real needs and resources of the community. These of course are errors which joint planning and consultation can correct.

The quality of service given is another matter of concern. Too little attention has often been given to providing properly qualified staff to direct recreation programs. Programs and projects for girls get less attention than those for boys. Competitive festivals and games are given more energy and zeal than the quieter sorts of recreational and cultural activity which get less publicity but which deepen and enrich the lives of those who take part in them, as for example non-competitive dramatic groups, music groups, games and dancing.

Service club members interested in giving the best kind of com-

munity service are as much concerned as anyone else about how to use their money and energies to the best advantage, and are giving much thought to problems like these.

The other side of the picture is that many communities have reported conspicuous success in meeting these problems, particularly those of co-ordination and overall planning. In some cases service clubs themselves have taken the initiative in asking for help in planning their activities to fit into the community plans; in others the local recreation organizations have invited service club officials to take part in the planning of recreation for the whole community.

One recreation director, in a city where there is an Inter-Service Clubs' Council, writes: "If clubs [i.e. service clubs] know that they can get information on projects, ideas for money-raising activities, and know open dates available or what events are on at any particular time, they will likely be glad to reciprocate by entering a planned recreation program, but any program must be broad enough to ensure freedom of choice. A program must be *adopted* by a [service] club, not *assigned* to it."

Recreation directors are in a position to offer help to service clubs planning recreational projects, and in their turn are likely to receive strong help from them when it is apparent that there is a real will to co-operate. Just how such co-operation can best be

brought about depends on local people and circumstances.

An interesting experiment is now under way in Hamilton, initiated by the Central Ontario Regional Committee of the Recreation Division. Under the sponsorship of the recreation director of the city, service club officials have met with representatives of the Division to discuss how service clubs could render their maximum contribution in meeting the recreation needs of the city. These discussions have resulted in a consensus of opinion that all service clubs should have direct representation in the Hamilton Recreation Association, a body which brings together representatives from the various community recreation councils. This association is in effect a clearing house and medium for joint planning for recreation in Hamilton. A number of service clubs have shown strong interest in working through this planning medium in selecting and conducting their projects.

Some of the concrete proposals which would apply to projects having city-wide application are as follows: 1) Service clubs would, if they wished, clear through the Hamilton Recreation Association on the particular areas and jobs in which service club help is required. 2) The project chosen could then be demonstrated by the service club in one district in partnership with the community council in that district, and the community council would then take over responsibility for the project. 3) Then the service club could in-

troduce it in other interested areas, following the same procedure of working with the existing community council. This procedure could be followed until the project had been set up in all interested communities. The community councils would be responsible for seeing that the projects thus undertaken were in their proper sequence of priority, and that the club would undertake what it was most capable of carrying through to satisfactory completion.

This plan might hardly be suitable for a small city or town, and in any case overall planning is still in experimental stages. But for further thought on the matter may we put down some constructive suggestions that have come out of various discussions and consultations.

Any organization, service club or other, before embarking on a recreation project should:

1. Find out what the community needs, by consulting with the recreation planning body, if there is one, or with municipal authorities or other recreation agencies.
2. Consider the size of the project in relation to the organization's ability to carry it out, and whether the members are likely to become active in the project and whether their interest and support can be maintained steadily.
3. Study the length of time the project will take, and whether changing membership or executives will interrupt its progress. Can it be carried through by successive executives without interfering with other activities of the organization? Is it of such a nature that it may eventually be turned over to another administration, and is that

administration likely to be willing to assume responsibility for it?

4. Consider whether the project should be a new one, or whether it is better to strengthen and help an existing project.

Many service clubs will find that they can serve the community best by undertaking short-term projects which can be completed while the interest of the club members is at its height. Projects which have proven particularly suitable for service clubs are: construction of wading pools or provision of equipment for play spaces; financing of leadership training institutes; sponsoring of festivals of various kinds; provision of buildings for other agencies; financing of scholarships for the training of leaders.

Many service clubs find that they can carry on long-term undertakings like camps, clubs for boys and girls, and regularly-occurring festivals, which are regarded as permanent features of the clubs' life and for which they take full responsibility over the years. In cases like this, other bodies will do well to consider how their own plans can supplement the services which the service club is already giving.

All in all this business of providing recreation for the entire community must be worked out by everyone concerned, and certainly service clubs and other recreation bodies or authorities can help and support one another in seeing that the community is well and properly served.

EDITOR'S NOTE—In January a draft statement on this subject was circulated by the Recreation Division to interested persons; they responded by sending in many useful comments and criticisms; the above article combines what seems the most useful material in the statement and correspondence.

STREAMLINING OF 1951 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

1. The number of sections has been reduced to three: I. Services to Individuals and Families; II. Services to Groups and Individuals in Groups; III. Services to Agencies and Communities. Since it may be assumed that the interest of most attendees falls into one of these groups, the reduced number of meetings scheduled simultaneously should make the problem of selection easier.

2. Public Relations, Professional Education, Social Research, Personnel, Financing of Social Welfare, and Methods of Social Action will be taken up in periods when there are no section meetings, and only three will appear on the program of any one annual meeting, with the alternate three scheduled for the following year. (1951's three: Professional Education, Public Relations, Social Research.)

3. Because of the functional overlappings among Associate Groups, competition has been most serious on the days these meetings were scheduled. Experimentally this year, meetings on subjects of more than specific interest will be sponsored jointly by several related Associate Groups. Those participating have agreed in addition to limit their individual meetings to one afternoon during the meeting.

This year a number of child-caring agencies in Canada are celebrating important birthdays, centennial or semi-centennial. If we have singled out two for special attention it is only because they have both produced written histories which form the basis for the stories we are printing below. These histories, although they describe local experience, seem also to tell of the stages through which child welfare work has progressed throughout Canada and many other parts of the world. For the future they indicate some signposts: avoid the need for agency care by developing conditions which make for better homes; when necessary provide good substitute homes; recognize that family welfare and child welfare are indivisible and plan accordingly; use voluntary efforts to ensure that all work for children is constantly under sympathetic review and becomes the responsibility of the whole community.

Vancouver Children's Aid Society, 1901-1951

ON February 22nd, 1951, the Children's Aid Society of Vancouver held its 50th Annual Meeting. In recognition of its 50 years of service on behalf of the children of British Columbia, Mrs. H. F. Angus, a member of the Board of Directors of the Society undertook the preparation of a history of the Agency. Her presentation of this small printed volume was a feature of the meeting. Only some of the highlights of the history can be recounted here.

The growth and development of the Vancouver C.A.S. is a very real part of the warp and woof of the whole fabric of Canadian Child Welfare Services as Mrs. Angus points out in her pamphlet.

The history of the Children's Aid Society has been divided into four periods, each era having certain unique characteristics and, leaving for good or ill, its imprint upon the children and the community which it served. The first period, 1901-1913, is described as "The Foundation".

In 1901, an act called "The Children's Protection Act" was

hurried through the B.C. legislature and hurriedly the C.A.S. of Vancouver was incorporated "to protect a young girl from the horrible cruelty practiced by her mother when mad with drink". "We Protect the Little Ones" was the motto the founders chose for the Society in 1901; it expressed both their aim and their point of view. The need for the services of the Society was firmly established when the first annual meeting was told "Your directors, at the time of the incorporation of the Society expected to be called upon to deal with some two or three cases during the year, but they regret to say that their work has by force of the evil conditions existing in the City been more extensive than could be imagined by any person or persons—29 children having been made over by law to their care, control and protection."

During its first years, the Society carried on much of its work for children in an institution always referred to as "The Home" but because of increasing demands upon its facilities, one building after

another had to be discarded for larger accommodation. In 1907, a newly constructed building was in use; within 6 months, it too was overcrowded.

Even in those early years, this Society was greatly concerned with preventive work, and the importance of the child's own home seems to have been fully recognized by the Board. One of its members, Mrs. T. E. Atkins is quoted in records of 1903 as saying, "The Children's Aid Society stands first and last for the rights of children. It is authorized to investigate all cases of neglect, destitution and cruelty to ameliorate and better home surroundings when practicable, and when hopeless to remove the children from an environment of uncleanness and vice; *only when every effort in the home fails* is the matter brought to the courts for adjudication. When a child has been awarded to the Society it is sent to the Home at 1058 Pender Street to be cleansed, nurtured and prepared to enter a good foster home whenever one is available."

By 1905, the Agency's secretary, Mr. C. J. South had been appointed (without salary) as superintendent of neglected children for the province but the Society was pressing for the appointment of staff throughout the province and for a full time provincial superintendent. The Society also petitioned the government to recognize its legal and financial responsibility for the maintenance of the Society's wards but their re-

presentations were only incompletely successful.

The Society was not able to recognize their responsibility for all types of children requiring their help. The Annual Report of 1910 said "Your Committee has dealt with some questions this year of no ordinary importance, one of which is the numerous applications made to receive the offspring of misguided and unfortunate girls. . . . Your committee is of the opinion that the Society was not established for the purpose referred to."

Then in 1913 we read that "Your directors deplore exceedingly that so many young babies have been deserted during the year, which has made it necessary to provide a special ward for them, which of course adds very materially to the cost of maintenance." As Mrs. Angus comments, "There is no evidence in the Annual Reports of that period that any connection was seen between the Society's refusal to accept illegitimate infants as wards, and the tragic plight of a number of deserted babies whom circumstances later forced them to take in."

In spite of all the energy, wisdom and goodwill represented in the Society's work during the first 12 years of its existence, progress was not steady thereafter and in writing its history, Mrs. Angus has entitled the second period "Dark Days, 1914-1926". This was indeed a gloomy period in the life of the Society when the Agency had to face major financing problems largely because of the strong

claims of wartime charities and other patriotic appeals; when the energies of many of the Board members were diverted to wartime projects; at the same time, "the numbers of children needing help increased sharply, their ranks swelled by children of men at the front, and eventually of men who never came home, or who returned to find their wives had deserted. Costs of maintaining the institution increased with the living costs of food and clothing."

On the brighter side, new ideas were struggling for recognition and the records show that between 1912 and 1917 several members of the Board, mainly clergymen, were reminding the Society that children need home life and that more help should be given to widowed mothers, in order that they might keep their children with them and that substitute parents should be found for those who had to leave their parents. Efforts to strengthen legislative safeguards continued and were rewarded. In 1924 a provincial superintendent of neglected children was appointed, and the Adoption Act was passed. Early representations about the needs of mentally deficient children were partially successful when in 1919, the Government established a Home for Mentally Deficient Boys.

Also encouraging is the 1925 Annual Report's reference to the number of unmarried mothers assisted in securing foster homes for their infants as twenty-eight; the number of these infants legally adopted was fifteen; the number of unmarried mothers

placed in employment after homes were secured for the infants was seventeen. This is the first mention in any Annual Report of work being done with unmarried mothers.

The 3rd chapter bears the title "Reorganization 1927-1931" and begins the modern era of the Vancouver C.A.S. "The new day was to see great changes: not only was a majority of the Board ready to do all things possible to translate new ideas into action, but a sufficiently large part of the whole community was ready to back them up and help them to succeed. It was not the coming Child Welfare Survey which reorganized the whole of child welfare in British Columbia, it was the community which asked for the Survey, and which, when Miss Whitton's committee had completed its task with great distinction, put their backs into the great reorganization."

Miss Whitton's report stated that the idea was prevalent in British Columbia that the beginning and end of the task of agencies was the proper care and upbringing of the children in their charge. Because of this, institutional care had reached a fair stage of development, but there was a "surprising lack of organization and effort to keep children in their own homes."

Miss Whitton goes on to say, "If the child's own home fails him utterly, the consensus of modern opinion is that the very best substitute is another family home as nearly as possible like what his own home should have been." Foster home placements had gained an

unjustifiably ill-repute in British Columbia because they had been used as a cheap method of disposing of a child in a free or wage home, and because such placements "had been carried out in an unspeakably haphazard manner." In fact, it was "farming out" of children which had been practised by the Society for a number of years. The alternative now being suggested to them was the use of carefully selected boarding homes; the haphazard placing out of children had resulted in large numbers of children being "lost" as far as any record of their whereabouts went. It was impossible to do more than guess at the actual numbers in foster homes, as they were unknown to the societies themselves.

Possibly the most significant of Miss Whitton's recommendations were those which emphasized the need for trained and competent workers to provide the services which the needs of the children required. Her report stated, "Until such time as facilities for training are developed within the Province, it will be necessary to look elsewhere for workers for at least the key positions in social casework and child placing." To implement this recommendation the C.A.S. of Vancouver went to Toronto and secured three outstanding workers, Laura Holland, Zella Collins and Katherine Whitman, all of whom made an inestimable contribution to the child welfare services of British Columbia. Among the

Society's accomplishments during the 3 years following the survey were: transition from institution to foster home care for the majority of the children in care; an adequate health program for wards; and the introduction of preventive casework service for families. In 1931, with the survey recommendations implemented and public confidence in the Society restored, Miss Holland resigned as its Director to become Deputy Superintendent of Neglected Children for the province.

Thus the Society moved into the fourth chapter of its history "Recent Years: 1931-51." During these twenty years the Society has been called upon to cope with work rapidly increasing in volume and complexity. New services have sprung up to meet new needs and to meet them efficiently and well. To meet these increasing demands, professional social workers have been trained to provide the services, but in that transfer of responsibility from lay to professional workers, the historian sees not only the success of the work of this period but the challenge for the years ahead.

The past twenty years have seen the Vancouver Society undertake a professional service to unmarried parents and their children; the development of good adoption practices; increased recognition of the importance of professional skill in the society's protection services if the needs of children were to be adequately met. To quote Mrs.

Angus, "While preventive social work has always gone hand in hand with the Society's more obvious duties in caring for children, it became one of our functions under the law only when the Infants Act was amended in 1936 to make it so."

"It is perhaps hard to show results for protective preventive work, for it means showing the children who are not there; children who are *not* in institutions or boarding homes, children *not* before juvenile court or in detention homes or in industrial schools. The children with whom we have succeeded are quite inconspicuous; they are living at home, going to school, and doing what all normal children should be doing. This job is one in which the less we have to show for it (in one sense) the better we have succeeded." Mrs. Angus goes on to cite several interesting examples of new and revised programs and experimental services which the Society has taken on during the last few years as part of their effort to make use of newer skills and to meet the changing needs of the community it serves.

In Mrs. Angus' words: "We act as a public agency in our guardianship and care of wards, and all costs of maintenance and supervision are now met by the provincial government and the municipal governments concerned. We act as a private agency in our preventive family casework services, in our

protection work, in our care of children who are placed with us for longer or shorter periods but who are not committed to the Society as wards. All this work is paid for by voluntary contributions made through the annual drive of the Community Chest. To those who know the work, or study the results, the profoundly beneficial effect of our private agency work on our public agency work is very evident. In proportion to the success of our protective and preventive work, the number of wards (children who have had to be removed from their families and natural guardianship) has diminished. Nevertheless the total volume of work, whether it is the part supported by all the citizens, or that financed by a small group of citizens, has grown to very large proportions."

On the agenda for the future, Mrs. Angus has placed the matter of inter-agency relationships. As an example, she speaks of the family services being given by the Family Bureau and the C.A.S. and in a suggestive paragraph has this to say: "Looked at dispassionately, is not every problem, whether allocated to one agency or the other, or to be allocated on a case to case basis—a family problem? To go one step further, does the Children's Aid Society, in its capacity as a private agency, do any work at all that is not, broadly speaking and in the last analysis, a family agency job." K.P.B.

Protestant Children's Homes, Toronto 1851-1951

THE first week in April was set aside by the Protestant Children's Homes in Toronto for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of this outstanding child-caring agency. This has been made the occasion of reviewing the progress that has been made in the century, and also an opportunity of preparing for further gains in the quality of care given to children. The celebrations have included all the groups that have participated in the services of the Protestant Children's Homes: the staff, the children, the foster parents, the founders, the co-operating agencies, public departments, the community chest and council and the general public.

Preparation for further gains were made by holding a week-end institute for the staff, led by Miss Dorothy Hutchinson, an outstanding leader in child welfare in the United States, and by having Miss Eileen Younghusband, a leader in social work in England, come to meet various groups in Toronto working for child welfare and to discuss with them the world view and the historical perspective of the development of child welfare services and attitudes towards child care.

A feature of this centennial celebration was the production of a history of the Protestant Children's Homes in pamphlet form which is not only informative but charming

both in its appearance and content. In it we see vivid glimpses of the Toronto of the whole period, and against that background sharp pictures of the life of the successive generations of children who have been in the care of the agency. This history entitled "Milestones" has been drawn upon freely for the brief account of the work of the Protestant Children's Homes which follows.

When in 1849 Toronto, with a population of about 30,000, suffered from epidemics of typhus and cholera brought by the flood of immigrants, many a family was left bereft of mother or father and few social agencies existed to give help. Three young business men were greatly perturbed by the neglected condition of some orphaned children who haunted the steps of the Post Office. They enlisted the interest of the Reverend Stephen Lett, Rector of St. George's Church, who, with the Mayor, Mr. George Gurnett, brought together a group of citizens to discuss what might be done to provide for the community's destitute or neglected children. A committee was formed, and a small house on Bay Street, a few doors south of King Street was opened as a temporary refuge. Soon after voluntary funds were received to finance the erection of a new building on Sullivan Street. The name of the new organization was

the Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society; the latter half of the title was dropped in 1888, and the Protestant Orphans' Home continued until 1926.

A few years after the formation of this organization, a group of women opened the first day nursery in the city, in 1856. They soon recognized that a residential program was also needed, and in 1860 the institution became the Girls' Home and Public Nursery. Gradually the day-care program was allowed to lapse, and in 1868 a building designed for a girls' residence was erected on Gerrard Street East.

The Orphans' Home moved in 1882 to Dovercourt Road, to the building which is now the Edith L. Grove School, having been sold to the Board of Education in 1926. The Girls' Home, extended and improved, continued in use until 1930, when the building was taken over by the Toronto Men's Hostel.

The aim of both institutions at their inception was fundamentally the same, to shelter, feed and give Christian training to destitute children for whom this care was woefully lacking, and through the years they continued, the one with a population of about one hundred, the other with twice that number. Other community services developed, and, with the organization of the Children's Aid Society in 1891, policies had to be clarified; the institutions tended increasingly to take children who were expected to return eventually to their own homes, although some of their charges, for whom such plans did

not work out, were indentured when they grew older. Changing concepts of child care had also to be considered, and when, in 1921, the Federation for Community Service asked the Child Welfare League of America to make a study of the services for children in Toronto, the recommendations included the amalgamation of the two institutions and the development of a foster boarding care program by the joint organization.

Both Boards considered this seriously in the next few years. The old buildings needed extensive and costly renovations; improved community services had reduced the institutional population; and there was a growing recognition that congregate care had ceased to be the appropriate method of caring for all types of children. By 1926, the process of amalgamation was complete, and a new Act of Incorporation in the name of the Protestant Children's Homes was obtained. The two Boards of Directors joined together to form one Board, the endowments were merged, and all the work was centred at the Gerrard Street building. During the next four years the service given by the agency gradually changed from an institutional program to one of recruiting, approving and supervising foster boarding homes. In close collaboration with the Children's Aid Society, a more definite admission policy was evolved, whereby the amalgamated organization admitted more particularly the children whose parents for various social reasons, not

associated with neglect, were unable to care for them at home but who retained guardianship and participated in planning for and maintaining them. This division of responsibility between these two agencies still operates. By 1930 both institutional buildings were given up, and the organization moved into administrative offices.

In looking back over the century, the Protestant Children's Homes, in the history prepared for the centennial celebrations, notes some of the differences in policy and method. Formerly the institutional staff carried out implicitly the wishes of the Directors; now Board members and staff combine responsibility: leadership on matters of child and family welfare services and community planning by the Executive Secretary and members of the staff combine with board membership in policy forming and interpretation of work being done and of unmet needs.

Formerly children were thought of as belonging to categories, the underprivileged, destitute or delinquent; now they are recognized as individuals, each with his particular need, which has to be considered in planning for his care. Formerly the only solution for unsatisfactory home conditions affecting a child was the removal of the child to an institution, with everything done to prevent any contact between the child and his home, as this might detract from the benefits he was receiving; now the Protestant Children's Homes knows that no placement in an institution or a foster home can fully take the

place in a child's life of his own parents and family, and its whole program is designed to prepare the children and their parents for a reunion in which they may live together with satisfaction.

The admission policy is related to the resources of the community designed to reinforce and strengthen wholesome family life, and placement is arranged only for those children whose special needs cannot be met in their own family circle and for whom a substitute home is considered desirable. Among such children of all ages are those whose mothers are ill, dead or deserted, those whose physical condition requires a particular type of care, and emotionally disturbed children who are under psychiatric guidance and for whom foster home care is requested as part of the treatment.

"Although there is now no residence to whose sheltering walls its children may look back as the place of their temporary home, the spirit of continuing interest and concern for the boys and girls who have been part of our large family is for many of them a warm and vital one. In 1851 the door of the first institution was opened to helpless children in need. In 1951 doors are opening into nearly two hundred foster homes in the city and in towns, villages and on farms. Knowledge of children and methods have changed during the passage of a century, but there still lives in foster homes and in the Board and administrative offices the spirit which inspired the founding of the institution one hundred years ago."

E.S.G.

What the Council is Doing

The final pen stroke in the Council's books for the financial year 1950-51 was in black, but up to the last minute our accountant, Doris Roy, had the red pen handy. It's hard for even a buoyant revenue to keep pace with ever-rising costs; upward moving expenses for travel, telephones, office supplies, and salaries are making it more and more difficult to budget for a year ahead. The new budget, 1951-52, has just been approved by the Board of Governors and to no one's surprise is the biggest in the Council's history. It calls for revenue and expenditure of about \$150,000—three times what these were in 1946-47. While Council service has increased tremendously since then much of the higher budget figure is going into inflated costs. Some progress has been made in increasing the size of the staff. There are now two executives in the Chests and Councils Division; on July 1 there will be two in the Public Welfare Division; and a new person is expected soon to take over the Family Division. Total number of executives as of July 1: ten (five men, five women). On the income side, most chests have responded splendidly in their support of new staff and services. Individual membership is not as good as it should be—a lot of people apparently figure that if their agency belongs the Council doesn't need their participation and support. Wrong! It does. Organization mem-

berships too are perhaps not as good as they might be. Quite a few social agencies are still paying the very minimum—and you can imagine how much field service or even correspondences \$25, let alone \$10, covers these days.

•

Imagine someone giving you \$10,000 to spend! Well, it looks as if it will happen to us, but not quite as casually as all that—and there will be some strings on the spending. Here's how it all came about. Mrs. John Bird, Ottawa (Anne Francis on the CBC) is not only a good friend of the Council but also a member of the Junior League. In some Council discussions she heard of the need for a good film on volunteers in community work. "Here," she thought, "is a chance to combine two of my volunteer activities," and she soon had negotiations underway for the Council to act as consultant and agent between the Association of Junior Leagues of America and the National Film Board in the production of a 20 minute, 16 mm film on volunteers. Biggest hitch to progress on the film so far has been estimated cost, which has mounted steadily. It started out at \$18,000, now looks like \$25,000. The AJLA has agreed to contribute \$10,000, the Department of National Health and Welfare up to \$4,000, and the NFB hopes to find money to

meet the remainder. As the first two contributions are fixed in amount, the NFB portion keeps rising and it now looks as if what started out to be largely a sponsored film will become virtually an NFB production. This brings in complications with NFB's other production commitments and plans. However, things at this moment look bright and everyone concerned is keeping fingers crossed. The job of the Council will be to represent the AJLA and to handle its \$10,000. Producer and script writer is Leslie McFarlane, the man who did **FRIEND AT THE DOOR**, the NFB film on British Columbia's public welfare services.

A new member of the executive staff expected July 1. He's William T. McGrath, married, three children, in his thirties, graduate of the University of Toronto School of Social Work. He's leaving his job as Nova Scotia Department of Public Welfare regional supervisor at Digby. He'll be associate secretary of the Division on Public Welfare.

You know those transcriptions we have mentioned before—the

HI, NEIGHBOUR! series. Several organizations have now used them and report that radio time is easy to get when you have something as good as these to offer. Bas McLaughlin, acting public relations director of the Community Chest of Greater Toronto says "best I ever heard." From Renfrew, Ont., H. H. Dymond, superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, phoned to say "they reached people we had never been able to reach before; everybody liked them." They're yours to rent for \$5 or less per program. We also have the three **INQUIRING PARENT** series. You're missing something if you don't use these records, all produced by professional radio people, intended for popular listening, with time allowed for **YOUR** message.

Big doings in the Council library. Under Marjorie King's guidance outdated books are being replaced by new ones and the range of subjects covered is being considerably widened. Many of the new purchases will be listed in the various Division bulletins so keep your eyes open if you are interested in any particular field.

RADIO SERIES: LINKS WITH LIFE

Tuesdays 8 to 8.15 p.m. EDT, May 15 to July 17. Dominion Network CBC
Re-broadcast to Western Canada 11.30 to 11.45 p.m. EDT

Dr. S. R. Laycock will give this series of talks on relations between child and parent, husband and wife, brothers and sisters, and will attempt to show how these "links with life" affect personalities.

A C R O S S C A N A D A



Ontario's Welfare Payments

Premier Frost has announced that grants of \$1,000 per bed will be made to religious and fraternal orders for the construction of homes for the aged in Ontario. The province is also assuming responsibility for the increase of 40 cents a day for the care of indigent infant patients in hospitals. A \$168,000 grant is being made to organized out-patient departments of general hospitals, and maintenance grants are being made to isolation hospitals and isolation wards of general hospitals payable on a per-bed-when-occupied basis.

Grants to Schools of Social Work

The estimates of the Department of National Health and Welfare, which have been tabled in the House, include \$100,000 for grants to Canadian schools of social work, an increase of \$47,500 over the grants for previous years.

Association of Children's Institution Workers

An Association of Children's Institution Workers has been formed in Ontario, with Miss Isobel Allen of Sunnyside Children's Home, Kingston, as chairman. The new organization already has 32 members. The next meeting will be held at the time of the Third Ontario Welfare Conference in September.

Newfoundland

Public welfare is moving ahead in Newfoundland. The Department is very conscious of the need for interpretation

of its work and throughout the year its deputy minister has been responsible for a fifteen-minute weekly broadcast on a provincial network to interpret what services are available, how people should apply for assistance, what the administrative problems are, and what plans are being made. It has also decided to issue from time to time a series of pamphlets on welfare work, to be distributed among clergymen, teachers, public officials and other interested people as sources of information.

Provincial officials have been working out arrangements with the Federal Government for services to Indians and Eskimos, which until this time have been a provincial responsibility. They are also planning tentatively for a full-scale conference on Labrador, to discuss such problems as education, health, transportation and employment. In St. John's the Juvenile Court has been developed into a family court, and an attack upon the problem of rehabilitation of prisoners has been commenced through the organization of a John Howard Society.

Toronto Directory of Agencies

The Welfare Council of Toronto and District is publishing a *Directory of Welfare Resources of Greater Toronto*. The Directory has been prepared as a ready reference not only for the staffs of the many health, welfare, and recreation agencies and organizations but also for ministers, members of industrial welfare com-

mittees, personnel managers, union representatives, and other individuals and organizations having reason to refer persons to welfare agencies.

Penal Alcoholism Treatment

Believed to be the first venture in penal treatment of alcoholism, Ontario's prison treatment centre for alcoholics has been established on the grounds of the Mimico Reformatory. Inmates who sincerely want to recover from alcoholism, considered one of the main factors contributing to crime, will be treated in a renovated cottage accommodating a maximum of 30 patients.

Doctors for Immigration Services

The federal health department has issued an urgent call for doctors needed to give medical examinations to prospective immigrants overseas. Doctors ready to serve for a few months or for longer terms are needed at once to cope with the greatly increasing number of applicants for entry into Canada, officials of the immigration medical division explained. The overseas immigration medical staff has its headquarters in London, England, with offices in Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Paris, Brussels, The Hague, Stockholm, Rome, Karlsruhe and Salsburg, with immigration teams being sent out to other centres as the work requires. All immigrants entering Canada must meet certain basic health requirements detailed in the Immigration Act, federal officials explained, and the National Health Department is responsible for administering this part of the work.

Galt Training School for Girls

The Ontario Training School for Girls has moved from its wartime quarters at Cobourg to the original school property at Galt. The boys' school now at Galt will occupy

the Cobourg premises. The property at Galt was designed and built on the most modern plan for the training of problem girls and was so used from its opening in August, 1933, until it was loaned to the Department of National Defence for war purposes in September, 1942. The present move is designed to provide a proper balance in facilities available for the boys and the girls. Since the end of the war, the boys' schools have had the advantage.

Folkschools in Nova Scotia

The oldest established folkschool in Nova Scotia, the Hants County Folkschool carried on its fourth annual session early in February. Other folkschools held during the last year in the Province have been those at Margaree Forks, Cape Breton, at Tatamagouch, Cumberland County, and at Sandy Cove, in Digby County. The folkschools are two-week sessions for farm people; the purpose is to teach them how to become better group and community workers.

National Advisory Council on Manpower

Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour, announced the names of the twenty-seven members of the National Advisory Council on Manpower. The Council will be under the joint chairmanship of Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, and Norman Robertson, Clerk of the Privy Council. The membership consists of representatives of labour, employers, agriculture, the women of Canada, veterans and divisions of government services. Ex-officio members of the Council will be the Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee, and the Chairman of the National Employment Advisory Committee. Raymond Ranger of the Department of Labour will be the Secretary of the Council.

**New Course
in Community
Recreation**

The University of Toronto School of Social Work has announced a new Course in Community Recreation leading to the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, for graduates with a degree of Bachelor of Physical and Health Education, beginning September, 1951.

**Canadian
Foundation for
Poliomyelitis**

At a meeting of the executive committee and representatives of nine provincial chapters, the Canadian Foundation for Poliomyelitis adopted a complete plan of reorganization late in March.

Each provincial association will operate its own campaign and administer its own funds. A small central national office will be maintained for co-ordination purposes. Dr. W. T. Mustard of Toronto was elected president of the Foundation, and was also made chairman of a special committee to supervise the reorganization.

**Series of
Booklets on
Rehabilitation**

The Rehabilitation Society for Cripples, 265 Craig Street West, Montreal, has issued the first ("Rehabilitating the Handicapped") of a series of booklets on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation.

Qualified male

SOCIAL WORKER

required as

PROBATION OFFICER

and generalized worker

for

**CITY OF MEDICINE HAT PUBLIC WELFARE
DEPARTMENT**

Services include social assistance, child and family welfare, delinquency and probation, etc.

Apply to: MISS NORA J. ROWE

Director, Public Welfare Department, City Hall, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

MENTAL HEALTH WEEK MAY 1-7

THE Canadian Mental Health Association is launching a strong educational program to inform the public about what good mental well-being is, and about what is being done, and what must be done, in Canada to promote the ability to live and work with other people happily, productively and acceptably. A valuable series of 20 pamphlets, prepared to supplement the well-known radio program "In Search of Ourselves", may be obtained at five cents each from the Canadian Mental Health Association, 111 St. George St., Toronto.

ABOUT



PEOPLE

Many friends in the profession will be grieved to learn that **Sister John of the Cross** died suddenly in March. She graduated from the Toronto School of Social Work in 1945, and at the time of her death was a Director of Catholic Social Service in Charlottetown.

William W. Solkin has been named director of the United Israel Appeal in Montreal and was executive secretary of the National Conference for Israel and Jewish Rehabilitation which took place on March 25 and 26. Mr. Solkin, a graduate of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, has been serving as assistant director of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and the Combined Jewish Appeal of Montreal.

E. B. Rowe is secretary-treasurer of the new Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children, and **J. Paul Jolliffe** is executive secretary of the new Manitoba Association for Crippled Children.

Mrs. Doris E. Moffatt has recently become the Executive Director of the Dale Community Centre, Hamilton, Ont.

Ralph J. Albrant becomes executive director of the Community Fund of Windsor on May 1, replacing **Jack Anguish** who has joined the staff of the Canadian Welfare Council. Mr. Albrant has been general secretary of the YMCA in Brantford.

Mrs. V. I. Douglas is acting as superintendent of the Children's Aid Society of Sarnia and the County of Lambton until the new superintendent, **A. P. Bates** arrives to take over his post on April 1.

Sidney T. Smith has resigned from his position as Executive Secretary of the Ottawa Council of Social Agencies, his resignation to take effect June 1.

Eric I. Smit, executive director of the Children's Aid Society of Montreal since 1950, has resigned to take charge of the Children's Aid Society at Brantford, Ontario.

SURVEY NOTES

THE Survey of Welfare Organizations in Canada to Determine Demand for Social Workers is ready for the April trial run in selected Ottawa agencies. This sample study is being made to test the questionnaire and explanatory material and to permit necessary revisions to be made before the nation-wide count is undertaken. After this representative agencies throughout Canada will be asked to act as Survey Representatives. Their first task will be to compile and forward to the Research Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, lists of local agencies employing full-time, paid, welfare staff. The initial request for their co-operation will be accompanied by reference papers defining welfare organizations as the term is used in the Survey, and the types of positions to be covered. This plan will leave ample time for final organizational work and interpretation to local agencies before the nation-wide count, scheduled for September 30.

BOOK



REVIEWS

UNRAVELING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck. The Commonwealth Fund, New York. 1950. 399 pp. \$5.00.

This new book from the Gluecks is the first in their second series of researches in delinquency. It is a handsome volume in size and format, impressive in scientific scholarship, but depressing by its very appearance. Must we go on forever *studying* delinquency?

The past five years have seen many new textbooks on "delinquency", surveys of "delinquency", and — perish the thought! — "Journals of Delinquency". While these publications are of some value in extending our knowledge, they also represent an apparent acceptance of the phenomenon of delinquency as a permanent feature of our society—even an easy capitalization of it. This tendency should make us painfully uneasy. Delinquency is a clear symptom of a sick society. Are we going to be socially neurotic to the point of accepting, even exploiting, our sickness?

No one has added more to our knowledge of the subject than the Gluecks. Their first series (concluding with the succinct, "After-conduct of Discharged Offenders"), with its careful methodology and long-term follow-ups, is one of the most valuable sources of information about delinquents, juvenile and adult. The second series was begun in 1939. It is a meticulously detailed examination of 500 delinquent boys, together with a control group of the same number of non-delinquents, carefully matched.

Every phase of the child and his environment is scrutinized — personal, familial, school and community settings. The findings are stated in detail and well summarized; the methodology is impressive, the summaries balanced and lucid. The conclusions are masterpieces of our present knowledge of delinquent behaviour, and hence most useful as a ready reference on every phase of it. And they are very, very familiar.

A few excerpts will illustrate the point. The "Causal Complex" is stated as follows (p. 281):

"The delinquents as a group are distinguishable from the non-delinquents: (1) physically, in being essentially mesomorphic in constitution (solid, closely knit, muscular); (2) temperamentally, in being restlessly energetic, impulsive, extroverted, aggressive, destructive (often sadistic)—traits which may be related more or less to the erratic growth pattern and its physiologic correlates or consequences; (3) in attitude, by being hostile, defiant, resentful, suspicious, stubborn, socially assertive, adventurous, unconventional, non-submissive to authority; (4) psychologically, in tending to direct and concrete, rather than symbolic, intellectual expression, and in being less methodical in their approach to problems; (5) socio-culturally, in having been reared to a far greater extent than the control group in homes of little understanding, affection, stability, or moral fibre, by parents usually unfit to be effective guides and protectors or, according to psychoanalytic theory, desirable sources for emulation and the

construction of a consistent, well-balanced, and socially normal superego during the early stages of character development. While in individual cases the stresses contributed by any one of the above pressure-areas of dissocial-behaviour tendency may adequately account for persistence in delinquency, in general the high probability of delinquency is dependent upon the interplay of the conditions and forces from all these areas.

In the exciting, stimulating, but little-controlled and culturally inconsistent environment of the under-privileged area, such boys readily give expression to their untamed impulses and their self-centered desires by means of various forms of delinquent behaviour. Their tendencies toward uninhibited energy-expression are deeply anchored in soma and psyche and in the malformations of character during the first few years of life".

This causal complex is established early in life (p. 285):

"It will be recalled that over half the delinquents in this research had manifested serious signs of antisocial behaviour before the eighth year of life, and another 40 per cent before the eleventh year, thus comprising a total of nine-tenths of the entire group whose marked difficulties in adjusting to social demands were already clearly established before puberty".

We know the facts, but we continue to get in too late (p. 287):

"At present, the greatest amount of time, thought, energy, and money is devoted to dealing with the finished product of long-operative antisocial processes. The professional and financial resources devoted to the early stages of childhood, to the education of youngsters in healthy and law-abiding self-management, and to the instruction of young parents in the

mental hygiene of family life are petty compared with those poured into the social stream for the maintenance of criminal courts, prisons, and parole boards, when it is often too late for effective results. Society will continue to suffer from excessive delinquency and crime until it focuses much greater attention on childhood and family life".

The familiar implications for prevention are well re-stated (p. 287):

"Little progress can be expected in the prevention of delinquency until family life is strengthened by a large-scale, continuous, pervasive program designed to bring to bear all the resources of mental hygiene, social work, education, and religious and ethical instruction upon the central issue. We must break the vicious circle of character-damaging influence on children exerted by parents who are themselves the distorted personality products of adverse parental influences, through intensive instruction of each generation of prospective parents in the elements of mental hygiene and the requisites of happy and healthy family life. A tremendous multiplication of psychiatric, social, and other resources for improving the basic equipment of present and prospective parents for a wholesome parental role has become indispensable. Without this, we shall continue the attempt to sweep back the mounting tides of delinquency with an outworn broom".

So what? "Delinquents" are made, not born. Society makes them—in our families, in our gangs, in our communities. But we don't wish to be reminded of our neglects, our mistakes, and our failures. It is so much less painful to label the child "delinquent" and excuse ourselves; there *must* be something wrong with *him*. There is, but we have allowed it and

we cannot escape the blame. The community is delinquent, not the child. Can we become honest enough to take the responsibility on ourselves—seriously—and end this escapism of making the child the goat of our failure, and recognize his basic needs and provide for them?

There are some encouraging signs of it in Canada. The occurrence of serious "delinquency" is apparently decreasing, a result of a large number of factors, but particularly better parent-hood, more adequate family incomes, more enlightened educational practices, broader measures of child protection, and enlarged recreational services. In some communities "delinquency" has virtually disappeared; this should be the goal of every community. When we take "delinquency" as seriously as we do tuberculosis we can eliminate both. Nothing less should be our goal. We have the knowledge. We need the determination.

STUART K. JAFFARY,

*University of Toronto,
School of Social Work.*

CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT, by Horace Kephart. The MacMillan Company of Canada, Toronto, 1949. 884 pp. Price \$3.49.

This book, which is truly "pocket-size" in spite of its 884 pages, contains a wealth of material which is of tremendous value to anyone interested in camping, whether it be with groups of people, or as an individual, and whether the campers are lay or professional. Horace Kephart has spent years doing what he now sets out to tell his readers to do.

If you are interested in building a log cabin and establishing a permanent shelter in the woods, or if you want information on any of the intermediate types of camping down to lightweight tripping where all equipment

may be carried on the back, Horace Kephart has set down detailed instructions.

The book is divided into two volumes, and in the first one the author has given sound advice on types of clothing and equipment; and on the all-important question of food, its choice, storage and preparation.

Volume Two deals more specifically with the practical side of camping, on what to do when lost, emergency shelters, pathfinding, walking trips and their attendant equipment, types of camps which may be erected by one or more campers, marksmanship, axemanship, cabin-building and rustic furniture, bark utensils, knotting, tanning of skins, trophies, how to live off the country, edible plants, and—very important—first aid instruction.

This very brief list of chapter headings will serve to suggest the wide scope of the book. It is practical in its approach to all the subjects, and is well illustrated throughout. The author has a fine sense of humor and an easy way of writing, which combine to make the book very enjoyable reading especially for those who like to double their camping pleasure by anticipating it during the winter months.

Although this is a technical book, and gives detailed instructions on a variety of subjects, it is such easy reading that the teen-age camper will enjoy it as well as the more seasoned counsellor, while the director planning out-of-camp trips will find it a continual source of valuable information.

Horace Kephart refers to "Nessmuk" constantly, and in one place he quotes him as saying "We do not go to the woods to rough it, we go to smooth it." The author has told us in *Camping and Woodcraft* how to do just that.

A. ANN SILVER,
Executive Director, Montreal Y.W.C.A.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, by Roswell Ward. Harper & Bros., New York, 1949. 155 pp. Price \$3.00.

Roswell Ward has written of the organization and operation of a community vocational guidance service in concrete practical terms even down to paper work details such as monthly report forms. There are many books dealing with counselling, its tools and techniques, but few other books handle so extensively the administrative setting.

A fund of practical experience is here made available. The author assisted in the establishment of junior placement and vocational guidance centres in 22 States when he served as field representative in liaison between the National Youth Administration and the United States Employment Service. Before that he was a vocational counsellor for some years in New York.

All persons engaged in vocational counselling would probably agree as to the value of his administrative suggestions, and his steps towards establishing a service in the community. Not all, however, would be in full agreement with his major emphasis in vocational counselling nor his concern to keep it "pure".

He favours what he calls the "personnel service concept" of vocational guidance. He dislikes the "generalized", the "psychiatric" and, less vigorously, the "vocational-psychological approach". These concepts, he feels, tend to overload vocational counselling so that its main purpose is lost or neglected. "Vocational guidance has been exposed to absorption, inhibition, modification by educational, psychological or mental hygiene concepts so as to become perilously close to losing its identity, and what is more serious, to losing its ability to serve the millions

of young people and adults who desperately need help in adjustment to the occupational world".

Too much vocational counselling is, to use his phrase, "mirror counselling", with the major emphasis on analysis of the applicant and not enough emphasis on the action that the applicant should or could take. One might conclude that Ward's emphasis is primarily "window counselling", showing a man the opportunities available. This is a salutary emphasis. It would still remain useful for an applicant to look in a mirror to see and understand himself, the better to select wisely from the opportunities available. Let him look in the mirror as well as the window.

O. SORESENSEN,

Toronto Y.M.C.A.

COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW. Community Planning Association of Canada, Room 103, 309 Somerset Street West, Ottawa. Quarterly. Price \$2.00 a year, post free.

Volume 1, number 1 (February, 1951) of this handsome new quarterly has come to our desk too late for proper review, but some notice must be taken of its birth at once, so that *CANADIAN WELFARE* readers may know of it and act accordingly. Its aims will commend themselves to all those who regard our "man-made physical setting" (as the editor puts it) as an essential element in all social planning:

"Planning as here conceived means discovering first of all how the community wants to live and move, and only thereafter delineating the physical outlines fit and acceptable for these purposes. There must be clear economic and social objectives before there can be meaningful civic designs. The effects upon familiar social institutions and land-value patterns that will ensue

from new public policies are not the stuff that entered into the training of most designers, nor into the drafting of most of our planning law. Additional specialists must be enlisted and given hearings, and new statutory tools must be conceived, if there is to be great advance in our ability to build cities well.

"This enlargement of the planning team and evolution of planning method cannot be accomplished without thorough debate; in Canada, these pages are offered as a first forum for all who can contribute. We hope that from these pages will emerge clearer images of the citizen's role and specialists' roles, and of the public policies and technical practices that lead to more reasonable and beautiful surroundings.

"We believe a good beginning is made by the accomplished authors of this issue: an architect, a sociologist, public servants, an economist and the illustrators."

M.M.K.

LEADERSHIP OF YOUTH, by Ben Solomon. Youth Service, Inc., Putnam Valley, New York. 164 pp. Price \$3.00.

One can recommend this book highly for reading by leaders of youth and for the instruction of future leaders. The notion of leadership put forward in it is a democratic one: the leader is not an autocratic boss, but a person who influences people to agree on common goals and work for them. An interesting distinction is made between real leaders and mere instructors and directors of programs, but it is pointed out that persons in the latter jobs are also in a position to become leaders, and do in fact lead whether their leadership is of the right kind or not. In fact the opportunity of instructor, administrator, or anyone who has to

do with carrying out a program for youth to become a leader in the best sense is dealt with in constructive fashion.

The book has a disarming simplicity. Much has already been written in technical language about group work process in all areas of social group work: direct practice with a group, supervision, administration and policy-making. Here the whole lot are dealt with, but the idea of leadership as something above and beyond technical skill and extending to assessment of the community's needs and doing something to meet them is emphasized. A wholesome and democratic stress is laid on developing new leaders, learning to step aside when it is time to do so in order to let new leadership carry forward.

"Let's consider some practical answers, some problems on this level where leadership joins instruction to solve a problem or to influence a boy or girl"—throughout there is a remarkable variety of illustrations of how this may be done, and every case seems a real one in which real human beings are involved.

A chapter entitled "Girls are Different", by Ethel M. Bowers, is a useful addition because it comes to grips with some fundamental facts about girls and their women leaders and the implications of these facts for program methods and content.

PHILANTHROPIC GIVING, by F. Emerson Andrews. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1950. 318 pp. Price \$3.00.

"A valuable contribution to sense and order in the emotional and disorderly field of benevolence", is the way in which Donald Young, General Director of the Russell Sage Founda-

tion, refers to this book in the Foreword, and it is a fair assessment, even after noting that the Foundation are publishers of the book.

Philanthropic Giving has a double appeal. It is written for "givers" of all varieties and, what is more important, can be read by them with interest and pleasure, and yet it has unquestionable scholarship and authority. The author has been a staff member of the Russell Sage Foundation since 1928, a consultant of publications to the Twentieth Century Fund since 1940, and has served as consultant to a number of other organizations in the welfare field. He is peculiarly qualified, therefore, to give rational and objective treatment to the subject, elements too frequently missing in the consideration of benevolence.

The book reviews the field of giving in the most extensive terms, including not only "charitable" or welfare programs but every type of activity or organization recognized as "allowable" by the income tax regulations of the United States. Its sweeping treatment of the subject is indicated by the chapter headings: The New Era in Giving; A Glance at History; Expansion of Government Services; Who Gives and How Much?; Bread upon the Waters; Foundations and Community Trusts; Voluntary Welfare Agencies; Fund-Raising; Avoiding Charity Rackets; Giving Through Religious Agencies; Education and the Arts; Financing Research; Taxation Factors; The Recipient and the Donor.

The central theme of the book is that we have entered a new era of giving, that many of the rules have changed, some of them within the past few years. The author notes, among others, the great expenditures of governments in welfare, the limitation of large fortunes by taxation, the sharp decline in income from most invest-

ments and especially the influence of an increasingly critical and scientific attitude.

There have been periods, the author states, when giving has been considered chiefly from the viewpoint of effect upon the giver. But for those people who give out of a deep sympathy for their fellow man and a concern for his welfare, the effect upon the recipient has become the important concern, and that effect is increasingly measured by the methods of science. "Nearly two decades ago, family service societies coined an illuminating slogan, expressing the changing attitudes: they were interested, they said 'not so much in helping people in trouble as in helping people out of trouble'. If this program is broadened into also helping people to avoid trouble, and helping them to realize their own full capacities for work and play and growth, then the opportunities, and the difficulties, of the new era in giving begin to be defined."

A few of the many interesting statements which occur throughout the book follow: "The total of American giving (for all purposes recognized by the Income Tax authorities) is probably less than two cents on the dollar of national income". "The whole of philanthropy, which includes giving to churches, rests most heavily upon low-income givers". "The present important position of the corporation as a donor is indicated by the fact that since 1942 recorded contributions from corporations have been about equal to the contributions of all individuals with incomes above \$25,000". "The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey employs a budget expert full-time to consider the 50-odd appeals received in an average week". "Increasingly foundations are becoming channels for

the current giving of corporations and some individuals".

While much of the content of the book is known to practitioners in community organization and allied fields of social work, there is a substantial body of new material based on the independent research of the author and a comprehensiveness and balance of approach which makes the book a very

necessary addition to the library of any welfare organization. *Philanthropic Giving* is described by its author as "an informing picture of giving" in the United States. This is a modest description for a really significant review of the whole field of philanthropic giving by a skilled craftsman.

CHARLES H. YOUNG,
Welfare Federation of Montreal.

SOCIAL WELFARE SURVEY TOUR IN EUROPE

CANADIANS will be accepted in the party visiting Europe this summer (July 8 to August 4) under the sponsorship of the United States Committee of the International Conference of Social Work. The overall cost, exclusive of personal expenses, will be \$950. This includes the fee for a Social Welfare Seminar to be held in Genoa July 27 to 30. The party will visit London, Paris, Geneva, Genoa, Basel and Luxembourg. Travel to and from Europe will be by air.

Miss Mary A. Clarke, Secretary of the Canadian Committee of the International Conference, 186 Beverley Street, Toronto 2B, will provide brochures giving further information to anyone interested.

COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST TO COUNCIL MEMBERS

MAY 2-4—Annual Meeting of Canadian Welfare Council, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

MAY 7-10—Western Regional Conference of Social Work, Winnipeg.
Secretary: Mrs. S. P. McArton, 320 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg.

MAY 11-13—Ontario Recreation Conference, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

MAY 13-19—National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City.

MAY 17-18—Conference of Associations of Children's Aid Societies of Ontario, Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

JUNE 26-29—Maritime Regional Conference on Social Work, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

SEPTEMBER 13-15—Third Ontario Conference on Social Welfare, Ontario College of Education, Toronto.

HOUSES FOR CANADIANS

By HUMPHREY CARVER

What are the factors which have created a housing problem in Canadian cities? What must we do about it? Whose is the responsibility for it? Here is an analytical study, by an expert who made a three-year study of housing, centred in Greater Toronto.

"This is probably the best informed book on the subject of Canadian housing to appear recently."

Food for Thought
\$2.50

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
PRESS

CASEWORK SUPERVISOR

for

REGINA WELFARE BUREAU

A private community agency
specializing in family
casework.

Beginning salary: \$230.
Regular annual increment.

Duties: to carry small caseload
and assist with supervision of
professional staff.

Apply to:

Miss Marjory A. Bernard,
Executive Director,
2 Pisch Block, Regina, Sask.

Positions open for SOCIAL WORKERS

for Department of Health and Public Welfare (Public Welfare Division), Province of Manitoba.

Positions entail generalized social work, and require graduation from a recognized School of Social Work.

Vacancies exist for those with limited experience (Salary Range: \$2,196-\$2,796 per annum) and for those more experienced workers (Salary Range: \$2,482-\$3,084 per annum).

There are good opportunities for promotion and each position carries full Civil Service Benefits of sick leave with pay, three weeks' vacation with pay annually and pension privileges.

Written applications should be submitted, stating full particulars of qualifications, education, age and experience to:

MANITOBA CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

247 Legislative Building

Winnipeg, Manitoba

In our next issue:

Welfare in Canada, 1951

**Annual Report of the Canadian
Welfare Council**

**The Story of our Annual Meeting,
Toronto, May 2-4, 1951**

CANADIAN SOCIAL
WORK

By R. E. G. DAVIS

Reprint of an article in
Social Work Year Book, 1951



Obtainable from
**THE CANADIAN WELFARE
COUNCIL**

245 Cooper Street, Ottawa

15 cents a copy

*"Needs of the
Aged"*

By ELIZABETH GOVAN

Reprint of an article in the
Dalhousie Review,
January, 1951

Obtainable from
**THE CANADIAN WELFARE
COUNCIL**

245 Cooper Street, Ottawa

25 cents a copy
(quantity rates on request)

